PARIS. Aug. 12.-For the second time since the commencement of this year, the electors of France have now recorded a vote which has put them in motion in all parts of the country. In the month of May there was a complete renewal of the Municipal Councils. On the 31st of July the Departmental Councils were renewed by one-half, according to the law which calls for their election once in three years. As usual the day passed off calmly, and perfeet order never once ceased to mark this sur-prising character of our elections, which has existed over since universal suffrage was sud-denly introduced into Franco in 1848. As usual, also, the votes have given increased majorities to the republican party, and attested the continuance of its progress among the electors. After this defeat, which has just been added to all the others that they have suffered for the past twenty years, the representatives of the old parties are now nothing more than scattered fragments. Almost all the departments, where they still have preserved supremacy, kept up by old traditions, are slipping from their hands. Another step in advance has been made toward national fusion. from the political point of view.

If I report this result, which is only the natural effect of the march of time, it is because sircumstances lend to it a more than ordinary importance. It gives testimony to a reconcillation, which we were far from foreseeing a few months ago, when the war proclamation of the Bishops was issued. At that time it was apparently quite the contrary that we had to fear, on account of the resurrection of religlous antagonisms. It is to the Pope that we are indebted for warding off this danger, the consequences of which might have gone very far. The pacification which we witness to-day, is exclusively the work of Lee. XIII, and of the repeated counsels, followed by formal orders, by which he imposed silence upon the agitators of Catholicism. All his firmness and all his authority were necessary to force them to bow to the republican Government. The elections of the 31st of July prove that he has succeeded. At the same time, we should not deceive ourselves with the notion that all animosities are extinct, and that the ultra-Catholics may not again raise their heads on the first favorable opportunity. It is with an undisguised bad grace that many of them have changed their attitude, and that certain Bishops in particular have obeyed the imperative order from Rome and consented to separate politics from re-XIII. renders possible at any moment, should cause the tlara to pass upon the head of a new Pone, less active and less firm, we should soon witness the reappearance of the militant spirit of a portion of the high clergy against the republic. But, for all that, it is so much time gained, and the broken lines can be only partially reformed, even supposing that the obstinate prelates should later on receive encouragement from a future l'ontiff.

The confusion thrown into the monarchical ranks by the paral intervention, which has taken from them the alliance of the religious element, becomes apparent especially in the language of the candidates. For the first time. the electoral programmes have been exempt tutions, and from tendencies to their overthrow more or less immediate. Out of three or four thousand candidacies we can't count ten that have not accepted categorically the existing regime. Certainly this submission has not always been exempt from reserves respecting the manner in which public affairs are conducted; but the essential thing is that the principle is now recognized in spheres where they refused up to the present to admit it even with the lips. The Government still has an opposition, but this opposition must henceforth be constitutional. Up to the present time it has been uncompromising, irreconcliable, and factionist.

I regret to say that the success obtained in the elections of the 31st of July on the side of the political parties, is not to be found in the circles in which the social question is agitated. This aspect of our situation tends rather to become darker. Without losing anything of the confidence that the future has always inspired me with in regard to the labor question. I cannot ignore the fact that it presents some points of unxiety at the present time. The fame given to anarchism by the exploits of Bayachol has not finished with him, as we might have expected. That kind of popularity which his crimes have brought around his name, has created proselytes, at least in words. The men who shout "Hurrah for Anarchy!" without knowing what it means or what it may lead to, have become multiplied in an extraordinary manner. At present certainly they make more noise in words than in actions, and have acquired neither the force nor the cohesion of a party. But the increase of their numbers, and the attitude of deflance which they assume, are sufficient to revive and keep up a certain amount of uneasiness. The timorous imagine that behind these Aparchists in appearance there is a mysterious influence and a power of perturbation much more threatening in minds than the reality presents. The daily which Anarchy has taken in the preoccupations of the police, contribute to the increase of its importance. The result is that appeals to hatred and calls for social reprisals find many echoes; and they are becoming some-

what contagious.

Up to the present, the war of classes has only maile its appearance in France in the speeches of the Anarchists. It has now been inserted in the socialistic programme, and that on the cousion of the national festival, considered until now as a day of concord destined to unite all republicans in one common celebration. The 14th of July was chosen for this festival because it was a day recalling only the recollection of universal liberty, without evoking the memory of any unfortunate event for any party. The destruction of the Bastile on the 14th of July, 1780, simply marked the end of the reign of despotism. without any of the excesses that the revolution brought on at a later period. Accomplished suddenly in a moment of popular exaltation. In which the army became associated by the cooperation of the French Guards, this outburst of liberty was for the entire world like the dawn of a new era, saluted by all peoples with the same hope. We have wit-nessed how the hundred years, that have rolled since then, have realized the promises of this first victory of liberty over ancient regime. Nobody could foresee that such an anniversary would recall anything more than the foundation of political and social equality, the end of the privileges of the old times, and the emancipation of labor. At least it was hard to believe that the idea of taking this date to appeal to hatred and division among citizens, could ever figure anywhere except in the furious provocations of a few agitators. But the reverse is the fact. France has just had the painful surprise of seeing the 14th of July repudiated in the name of popular progress, and transformed into a pretext for denunciation of the bourgeoisie. It was the Municipal Council of Marseilles. where the Socialists are in the majority, that gave the signal by refusing to vote the usual appropriation for the celebration of the national festival. In another city, the United Workmen proclaimed that the laborers now only recognize the 1st of May as a national festival; and that they "leave the care of cele-brating the 14th of July to the bourgeoisie.who alone have profited by the capture of the Bastile." These manifestations have not been the only ones dictated by the same spirit. We must note especially the glass workers, who, having a congress on hand, chose for the commencement of their deliberations July 14, "in order to take advantage of the day on which the bourgeoiste

and the well to do spread themselves, celebrating the privileges which they enjoy at the expense of the humble and disinherited."

It is true that examples of language like this have so far only been exceptions; but it is to be feared that the idea thus scattered among the people may find too much echo. With our temperament, and the present disposition of the classes who possess nothing against those who possess something, contributes to render still more difficult the desired solution of the social problem. I persist in my belief that the results can produce no great material danger; but the thing certainly increases the moral confusion by adding antagonism of sentiments to the struggle of interests. Isolated as they have been, the anti-bourgeois manifestations of which I have just spoken, and the advice given to the workmen to hold themselves aloof from the National Festival, have had their immediate confre-coup in the marked coldness with which the 14th of July was celebrated even in Paris, where the population is always in such a hurry to seize upon every oceasion

for enjoyment.

Meanwhile another commemorative festival is just now preparing for the 22d of September. It is proposed to solemnize the centenary of the date of our first republic. One curlous particularity is noteworthy in this matter, and that is that in 1702 there was no explicit proclamation or regular inauguration of the republican system. Its installation was simply the natural consequence of the abolition of royalty. Nevertheless, two great processions accompanied by allegorical chariots are to pass through the streets of Paris on this coming occasion, and military displays are also in preparation, in order to vary somewhat the monotony of the regular programme of festival days. Now, will this exceptional celebration be finally turned into an annual celebrathe 14th of July will certainly try to change the date that they no longer want, because they claim that it is too bourgeois, for the commemoration which they seem to consider more orthodox from their point of view. The Municipal Council of Paris, whose imagination is always at work, has even tried to go still further. It wanted to make a festival of the 10th of August to recall the day when the populace, having invaded the Tuileries, made a prisoner of Louis XVI., and brought him to the Convention, whence he passed into the Temple, and from there to the scaffold.

This would have been essentially a revolutionary festival. The Government opposed it. because the 10th of August, 1702, was a bloody day, accompanied by useless massacres, and its celebration could only recall the sombre side, rather than the glorious side, of the French revolution. If they were permitted to travel upon that road, there would be no reason why they should not celebrate also in 1893 the centenary of the 21st of January, the decapitation of Louis XVL, and then that of the execution of Marie Antoinette. What advantage could be gained for the solidity of our republic by censelessly stirring up old recollections that are painful or odious for numerous entegories of the nation, and the perpetual evocation of which only serves to keep up and revive the old animosities? Strangers may reasonably be astonished at the puerile persistence which we display in eternizing in this way our subjects of division; and they may wonder what importance questions of this nature can have in our political advancement. But this importance is, unfortunately, only too real. It is these perpetual returns to the past. which supply the agitators of every denomination with the material to stir up passions and transform into discord what otherwise would simply amount to disagreement and misunderstanding of a passing nature. We have the poor privilege of putting all our history at stake, and bringing all our future in question in the choice of a day of festival. The mania is not of to-day. It has appeared under all the régimes through which we have traversed for the past hundred years; and Heaven knows how they have been varied. But I thought that we had finished with the retrospective ssion in regard to dates on the adoption of the 14th of July as a national holiday, uniting, as it does, the same conditions as the 4th of July in the United States.

If the war of classes were confined to the sulkiness of a number more or less great of those eternal malcontents, who pass their lives in protesting against every kind of social organization that does not take for its basis their ov a supremacy, the evil would not be very great. We might just let them talk. knowing that for this kind of reformers the only acceptable reform would be that which inations, and their affectations of generous anger, may finish by producing among the people a dangerous effect, that will pervert the direction of the social movement. At least, such a thing is to be feared, judging by the symptoms manifested for some time. It is in the manner of formation of the syn-

dicates, and in their style of proceeding that we must especially study these symptoms. Taken in their primary conception, the syndicates are simply committees or associations of workmen of each specialty, having for their object the grouping together of the greatest possible number of their comrades, to collect their complaints and become their interpreters before their employers, and also, if necessary to organize resistance by strikes, when the means of negotiation and conciliation have become exhausted. With a few differences in form, it is nothing more than the ganization of the trades unions of England: and that responded to a real necessity, be-cause it is not to be disputed that our secular habits of subjection in everything had introduced into our manners the oppression of employees by the employers. The law giving to all classes of citizens the right of association which had previously been refused to the workmen, favored the multiplication of syndicates and enlarged their action. There followed the first effect which always ac companies universal liberty among those people who, not having been used to enjoy it, do not know how to use it without alusing it. Placed in a position to be able to negotiate with their employers upon an equal footing, the associated workmer imagined that they had henceforth the right to dictate their conditions and impose their will. From this came violent conflicts, which broke out a few years ago, fomented by instigators foreign to the laboring population, who had slipped in among them with the view only of inflaming their resentment and creating for themselves an easy popularity, which they could turn into political capital. This first period only lasted a short time. The genuine workmen did not take long to discove that they were allowing themselves to be brought too far by leaders who were not really of their number; and that they could not accomplish the impossible. The reaction toward a more exact comprehension of their interests and their rights, was seconded by the spirit o justice which the employers on their side betlement of their difficulties with the workmen. Disputes arise always, but the cooling down of old animosities renders them more easy to be settled, especially when each association confines itself to its particular complaints according to circumstances, without complicating them with general difficulties. But things took on another aspect after the creation of the Labor Exchanges, as their influence and also their boldness increased with their number. Theoretically these exchanges are simply the union in one and the same building of a number of syndicates. There they establish offices for their headquarters, and find a place of assembly for their deliberations. In reality they become the hotheds of

agitation, in view of the centralization of a

common movement on the part of the work-ing people against all the other social strata.

It is there that the programmes are drawn up

in the nature of those that I have cited at the commencement of this letter, and in which

are infiltrated incitements to hatred among

citizens, which have been brought into fashion

by the Anarchists. Without in any way makng common cause with them, and while continuing to repudiate them in all sincerity these Socialists have borrowed their phraseology, and helped to sow the idea of social war nder another form, with a different name, but almost in the same terms.

The number of Labor Exchanges installed at present in Paris is, I think, fourteen or fifteen Naturally they have their centres in the great cities, Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Bordenux, Toulouse, &c. Recently a general congress of their delegates was held at St. Etienne with the following programme: First, to unite and enforce the claims of the working syndicates; secondly, to extend and propagate the action of the Labor Exchanges in industrial and manufacturing centres; thirdly, to appoint delegates to form a general headquar-ters of labor. Resolutions conforming to this programme have been adopted, especially that which called for a congress of special delegates appointed by each Labor Exchange to meet once a year in a town to be fixed upon. To this congress will be admitted the representatives of certain socialistic organizations which are already formed under the following titles: 1. Federation of the Labor Exchanges of France. 2. National Federation of Syndicates and Workingmen's Societies of France. 3. Central Revolutionary Committee Litevolutionary Workingmen's party. 5. The fl. Independent Socialists. 7. Workingmen's party. This enumeration is more formidable in aspect than in reality. The groups that it embraces only represent for the most part a rather feelde numerical contingent. Moreover, I have already said that they obey leaders whose rivalries are shared by their respective adherents, and who reciprocally neutralize their influence. A final cohesion would be difficult of attainment between elements often more inclined to fight among themselves than to become united. Noverthe less, the attempt to amalgamate them is worth following with attention in its development. because it may prepare new and unforeseen eventualities.

held at Saint Etienne, issued a manifesto which resumes in these terms the ideas of its initiators: "The federation of the labor exan accomplished fact. Around them the proletariat will be able, having an independent force of its own, to occupy the first place in the conquest of the future." And this manifeste has for its watehword: "Professional elections instead of political elections; the intorests of the professionals and their demands to be sustained by professionals." Taken literally and at first sight, this formula seems to have nothing in it that is not correct. While suggesting the formation of While suggesting the formation of a distinct party composed exclusively of workmen and recognizing nothing but the proletariat, it only suggests electoral contests. It leaves, nevertheless, clearly to be understood that the "professionals" are

to form themselves outside of all other social categories, and that all those who work with their hands are in absolute antagonism with those who work with their capital or their intelligence. The line of demarcation is precise. In order to mark itstill more clearly, a national congress has just been convoked at Marseilles drew up this call expressly invite their followers to hold aloof from all bourgeois parties, and to march to the conquest of power for the collective appropriation of the means of production." In clearer terms it is no longer a question of the amelioration of the condition of workmen, but it is a question of the overthrow for their profit of the old society and the substitution of an order of things in which they alone will be the absolute masters of everything, instead of being "only parishs working for the enrichment of people who do

True, there is nothing new in this kind

of talk. In fact, we have been so much accustomed since 1871 to hear incendiary speeches that we have treated them with a growing indifference, which I recently recorded. Coming from orators known to have made a specialty of them, the most violent expressions used at public meetings and in the discussions of the radical press, were treated as simple exaggerations of language having no consequence. But in what we witness to-day there are two new facts of a nature to force us to look upon things in a different light. The first is the direct appeal to the war of classes substituted for the general declamation which remained without much echo, because it did not give to the popular animosiwould make them the sovereign masters of the movement to unite the workmen for society, which they would fix according to the simple defence of their interests, transorms itself into a league unfurling the banner of social revolution. Between the methods of procedure of the chiefs of this league, and the leans of operation of the Anarchists, the difference is as yet very great. The two doctrines have not the same formula, but at bottom there appears between them a similarity of aim that one might not suspect, or that, at least, was not apparent. The reprobations croused among the Socialists by the crimes of Ravachol had no affectation in them. As yet they are entirely sincere, just as they were six months ago, when the Anarchists added to their programme the employment of dynamite. Nevertheless, the Socialists have made an enormous step in the direction of revolution by writing upon their flug the word Battle," instead of the word "Reform." their official device. "Reform" implies the idea of progressive changes, but "Battle" awakes an idea of violent conquest and a division of the spoils.

I have not ceased to remain among those who believe that this fever will pass away like others of a similar kind that have preceded it. Nevertheless, the fit will be one of the gravest through which we have passed. There are at the present time in France 1.284 workingmen's syndicates, with an effective force of from three to four millions in number The Labor Exchanges, which have placed themselves at the head of the movement, consequently command two-fifths of the working population of France. If they acquire over this population a hold sufficient to drag it into the current of violence, and set it against the bourgeoisie, the danger will become real, and it may be nearer than it appears.

E. Masseras.

POOR COTTON SPINNERS. Hard Times for Them in England-Talk of Reducing Wages. LONDON, Aug. 28.-The crisis in the cotton trade is increasing in gravity. The loss sustained in the operation of certain plants amounts to a fourth to three-eighths of a penny in the pound. The operatives refuse to accept a reduction in wages, and maintain that a reduced output is the proper remedy. The Cotton Factory Times, commenting on the The Cotton Factory Times, commenting on the proposal for short time with reduced wages, says it believes that if the workers had been consulted at the outset they would have accepted it, but it is doubtful if they would now. A writer in the Manchoster Guardian says the chief difficulty is to be expected from the partyon section of employers, originally workers themselves, who seem bent upon crushing the unions by exhausting their funds in strikes. The Guardian deprecates such an offort, and holds that experience teaches employers and employed must cooperate in reaching a modus vivendi sooner or later. It urges employers to secure the good will of the workers at once, believing that the employees will no willing to believing that the employees will be willing to assist in minimizing disaster. If this course had been pursued earlier, the eight hours agitation, now such an absorbing problem, might have been avoided.

His Pather to the English Army. It was learned yesterday that John Ross Fitzpatrick, a 'longshoreman, who was drowned while bathing in the East River at the foot of Pacific street, Brookien, on Saturday evening, was a son of Capt. William Fitzpatrick of the Seventy-sixth light of English army, who is new with his and in the West Indies. Young I ame to America about a year are with the wharves in Brooklyn have had trouble in England. The body is still at the Morgue, and unless claimed it will be buried at the waysness of the county to-morrow.

NEWS OF THE MINING WORLD.

GOLD DIGGING LOOKING UP ALONG THE TUKON AND ITS AFFLUENTS.

Remarkable Find Near Tale, in British Columbia-Gold Quartz Mining in Idaho Districts that Once Were Rich Placer Diggiogs-Rich Finds in New Mexico.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 20.-The last lew weeks have witnessed a number of interesting developments in the mining fields, of which Seattle is the newscentre. The product of the gold placers in the basin of the Yukon River. n Alaska, is much larger than during any previous season. The steamer St. Paul recently brought down in payment for miners' supplies gold dust to the amount of \$60,000, which had been collected at St. Michael's, near the mouth of the Yukon. Two years ago the number of miners in the Yukon was not over 100, but to-day over 500 are busy there. Next season a line of steamers will run direct from Seattle to St. Michael's, and thence 2,000 miles up the Yukon. With this improved trans portation there will be a large influx to the Yukon. During this summer rich bars have been struck in Fish River and Forty-mile Creek, and in the tributaries of the latter stream some of the miners have made much money.

The construction of the Everett and Monte Cristo Railroad into the Monte Cristo mining district on this side of the Cascade Mountains is going steadily forward. Trains will be running early this winter, and everything will be in readiness to begin bringing out the silver ing early this winter, and everything will be in readiness to begin bringing out the silver lead ores early next spring. Workmen are also busy getting the mines ready for operation. To get at several of the principal leads it will be necessary to go a thousand feet up the sides of the mountains; and, accordingly, much of the ore will be carried to the railway by a wire rope. Joseph L. Colby of Cleveland; the President of the principal mining companies operating in the district, and head of the Colby and Hoyt syndicate, which is building the railroad, recently said of the Monte Cristo mines:

"The body and position of the ores remind me of the iron deposits we have been working along Lake Superior. About haif of the precious metal in this ore is gold. Sixty per cent. of the ore must be concentrated." For this similar is unduring the mist be concentrated with \$100,000 capital.

In the Ruby Creek district, which lies in the lead ores early next spring. Workmen are also busy getting the mines ready for operait will be necessary to go a thousand feet up the sides of the mountains; and, accordingly, by a wire rope. Joseph L. Colby of Cleveland. the President of the principal mining companies operating in the district, and head of

me of the iron deposits we have been working along Lake Superior. About half of the preclous metal in this ore is gold. Sixty per cent. latter purpose a concentrator will be erected at Monte Cristo. Mr. Colby has selected Everett, the Sound terminus of his railroad, as a site for his smelter. A company has been in-

Gold ms also been found in the foothilis of the Cascades, more than 100 miles further south, in Thurston county. On Forter Creek prospectors have discovered gold ore assaying \$20 to the ton. Free milling gold has also been struck on Orcas Island, in the archipelago at the north end of Puget Sound. On the Pacific Ocean beach, a little south of Caps Flattery, several miners are working a gold placer which, with the most primitive means of operation, pays them \$4 a day each. The gold is found in black sand as line as gunpowder and very close to the water. It is thought that land slides from the hills brought the sand there.

In eastern Washington the main activity is

powder and very close to the water. It is thought that land slides from the hills brought the sand there.

In eastern Washington the main activity is in Ukanogan county, north of the centre of the State. The Canadian Pacific Railway has now open a line into the region, and is doing a large traffic in passengers, supplies, and running machinery. The route is from Sicamous on the main line of the Canadian Pacific, ility-one miles by a branch to the head of Okanogan Lake, eighty miles by steamer to the loot of the lake, and thence forty miles by stage to the international boundary, or sixty miles to Loomiston in this state.

From the Slocan mining district, in British Columbia, just north of Idaho, the first ore has been shipped. It came from J. F. Wardner's Freddie Lee mine, and was brought in sacks on the backs of mules to the Columbia River; by boat to the Little Dailes, in this State; by the Spokane and Northern Railroad to Spokane; and by the Northern Pacific to East Helena. The transportation and treatment of this ore costs at present \$15 a ton, but since the average assay is \$214 a ton, there is a margin for profit. Ultimately the conduct of the Slocan mines will go over the Canadian Pacific to Puget Sound. The Government has reserved a town site at New Denver, in this district, and at a recent Government salo 100 of the lots brought \$275 each.

W. P. Harvey of Victoria, the British Columbia provincial assayer, recently received from Yale, a station on the Canadian Pacific to, a racking of ore samples which contained a remark-

age of ore samples which contained a remark-able find. One of the specimens was a rare combination of native gold and amaignment command of barye good and analysis of the mercury, and its assay value was \$287,000 to the ton. Nothing is known as to the extent of the vein from which the sample was taken, and so far as can be learned this is the first discovery of such a nature ever made in Canada. The assay is probably the highest ever recorded.

du. The assay is probably the highest ever recorded.

If the vein is found capable of development, the result may offset the recent loss of \$50,000 by the Gold Gravel Syndicate. This company, composed of English capitalists, acquired a claim on Hig Creek, opnosite 1 ale, on the Fraser River, and brought from England an extensive plant for hydraulic mining. For two years there was a constant outlay of money and no returns. Then the stockholders storyed sending funds. The Hudson Bay Company, to which the syndicate owed \$10,000 for supplies, had the plant setzed and sold by the Sheriff, Machinery valued at \$30,000 went for \$4,500. Everybody is out of pocket, and the syndicate Everybody is out of pocket, and the syndicate

Everybody is out of pocket, and the syndicate is dead.

There is a report that rich gold quartz has been found in Texada Island, in the tight of Georgia; and gold quartz and also quicksilver ore along China Creek, on the west coast of Yancouver Island. There is a good dead of iron and coal in Texada, and in ISSC the discovery of gold there brought a rash of prospectors to the island. Most of them were disappointed, however; but this summer prospectors are again going over the island, which is nine miles wide and thirty-five long.

IDAHO.

poctors to the island. Most of them were appointed, however; but this summer prospectors are again going over the island, which is nine miles wide and thirty-five long.

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From New York to the summit of the Catakills in just three hours, via New York Central and Otis Elevating Hallways.—dun

Work is going on in the Norton shaft to ascertain the width of the ledge, and assays made of the ore coming out shows it to average \$297.10 in gold and \$14.20 in silver. A large crushing will be taken from this shaft.

A London company has bonded the Pilgrim group of mines at Deadwood, thirly-five miles north of Banner. Six men have been employed to further develop the property. Assays show the ore to be worth from \$100 to \$200 per ten in gold and silver. A cross-cut run 100 feet failed to find the opposite wall, and the ledge is thought to be 150 feet wide.

The machinery at the shaft of the Silver King mine at Sawtooth was accidentally destroyed by lire a few days ago. As the mine had to be worked from the shaft nothing can be done in it until new machinery arrives. There are, however, 1,000 tons of ore on the dump, so that the concentrator can keep at work until the mine commences producing again.

NEW MEXICO.

Silver City. Aug. 28.—The new electric ore reduction plant at Alluquerque has been in operation for several days, and it is believed it will fully meet the expectations of its projectors. The work done so far has been satisfactory. It is asserted for this process that it extracts practically all the metal and that it can be done at small expense. If the cost of treatment by this method does not exceed the cost of reducing ore by other methods which are now in operation in the Territory the profit on ore mined in New Mexico will be considerably increased as soon as a sufficient number of these plants can be put in to handle the ore mined. Less than 80 per cent, of the metal in cres is now savel on an average.

The Bremen mill here is running on ore from the Sherman mine, and the first har of builton will be turned out this week. The mill is treating about twenty-live tons of ore a day, and there are several hundred tons of ore in the mill.

the mill.

The strike of lend carbonate which was made at Cook's Peak a few weeks ago is turning out better than was expected when the strike was first made. Development has shown

site for his smelter. A company has been incorporated with \$900,000 capital.

In the Ruby Creek district, which lies in the Cascade Mountains north of Monte Cristo, there is also much activity. The trail into the district is now completed, with three wire bridges, one 254 feet long, the second 185 feet, and the third 100 feet, across the liapid liver. The wire had to be cut into pieces of 100 nounds each and carried up by Indians. Nearly all the land along Ruby creek is staked out in mining claims, most of them gold piacers, and one hydraulic mine is now in operation. Several rich ledges of free milling gold quarts have also been found around the head waters.

In the Cascade district Donald Ferguson has bought the Riue Devil claim for \$15,000. Millit & Mekay have struck the lead in the Eldorado, after going in seventy feet in the cross cut. The pay streak is twenty-two inches, and a streak of eleven inches is very rich. The ore runs from \$50 to \$14 a ton in silver, gold, and lead.

Gold has also been found in the foothills of the Cascades more than 100 miles further south, in Thurston county. On Forter Creek prospectors have discovered gold ore assaying \$20 to the ton. Free milling gold has also been forthened of Puget Sound. On the ago at the north end of Puget Sound. On the ago at the north end of Puget Sound. On the ago at the north end of Puget Sound. On the ago at the north end of Puget Sound. On the ago at the north end of Puget Sound. On the ago at the north end of Puget Sound. On the ago at the north end of Puget Sound. On the ago at the north end of Puget Sound. On the ago at the north end of Puget Sound. On the ago at the north end of Puget Sound. On the ago at the north end of Puget Sound. On the ago at the north end of Puget Sound. On the ago at the north end of Puget Sound. On the ago at the north end of Puget Sound. On the ago at the north end of Puget Sound. On the ago at the north end of Puget Sound. On the ago at the north end of Puget Sound. On the ago at the north end of Puget Sound. On the a

ship their ore as fast as it is produced in order to pay current expenses.

More attention is being paid to gold mining, but the production of gold is not increasing so rapidity as the production of silver is decreasing. The production of the gold mines at Pinos Altos is increasing slowly and will continue to increase the rest of the year, but it will hardly reach as large a monthly output as the monthly average last year. The output t Hillsborough and Gold Hill has increased materially, while the gold production at Carlisle and Silver Creek has been about the same as last year.

THE ROOTENAY REGION.

KOOTENAY, B. C., Aug. 20.—Two months' investigation has proved this section of the Kootenay country to have the richest surface showing of high grade galena ores, deposited in slate and black lime between porphyry dykes, and mostly true fissure veins, carrying from 60 to 300 ounces sliver. The veins vary from two to twenty feet in width.

James G. Wardner has secured the "Freddie Lee," and is putting out ten tons of ore per day, valued at \$100 per ton, and having it packed out. Among the several new discoverios latery sold, S. R. Wharton has purchased the "Rico" and 0. D. Garrison the "Blue Bird," and active development is going on at the "Sleean Star." Bonanza. "Freddie Lee," and "Payne."

The immediate building of a wagon road into the heart of this country by the Government.

The immediate building of a wagon road into the heart of this country by the Government is under consideration. Already good pack trails exist, and 200 animals are now packing ore and supplies on Nakusp trail. All mining men who have visited this section have pronounced it the richest mineral belt yet discovered, affording a large field for the prospector of unexplored territory, and being ansily accessible.

prospector of unexplored territory, and being easily accessible.

Toad Mountain, the great copper camp of the Kootenay is opening up with the sale of the "Silver King" for \$2,000,000. This will stimulate the numerous good claims in the camp. A well-known expert says he looks for rich veins to be developed on the parallel leads. Nelson bids fair to be the Butte of Canada, with its large outerons of high-grade copper cres and a good belt of gold-bearing country undeveloped. Such camps as Nelson and Slocan are bound to make one of the greatest mineral centres of the continent.

The Eruption of Mt, Etna. From the London Times. CATANIA. Aug. 11.—It is now four weeks since

Catanta Aug. 9.—It is now four weeks since Eras began to give syidences of the outbreak with which it is being convulsed, and during the intervening period it has been in a constant but varying state of cruption. For the first three weeks the progress made by the days streams was so considerable, and the damage done was so widespread, that the gravest anxiety was felt for the safety of the various villages that lie at the base between catania and the sear of the cruption. Nicolost, Bronte, and Belpasso were at one time in imminent danger of being invaded and overwhelmed by the incandescent, moiten streams that poured down in their direction.

On the list inst the cruption showed signs of abatement, and during the following three days it lessened to such an extent as to give rise to hopes among the frightened peasants that their hour of trial had passed. On the 4th inst, however, a sharp shock of cartiquishe was felt at Catania, and immediately afterward Monte Grosso was seen to break out with increased violence. The whole district was convulsed with spasmo lie throbs, and the atmesphere was filled for miles around with a hot, maddening dust, that continued to fall for several hours and wrought great damage among the vines and other produce, Masses of incandescent rock of considerable size were opeated to a height of half a mile, and were accompanied by deafening rumblings and by showers of volcanic homes, the noise of explosion of which, as it echoed and rocchoed amid the gorges and mountains around, reminded one of nothing so much as that which usually forms the finale of a gigantic pyrotechnic display.

Sir George Still in a Peck of Trouble. From the San Francisca Chranicte. "For goodness sake, come in and take a share of our domestic troubles," exclaimed Sir George Dibbs, Fremier of the colony of New South Wales, as he sat yesterday in a large armchair, surrounded by a mountain of baggars, buffalo horns, and curiosities picked up by the way.

"Man is born to trouble, as the sparks fly upward. Last night we clambered over sev-"Man is born to trouble, as the sparks fly upward. Last night we clambered over several freight trains on a voyage of discovery searching for our train. At 5 o'clock this morning we had a collision at Sacramento with a freight train. Both engines were knocked out of running and we were delayed two hours. No, no one was seriously hurt, but we were tumped about, and my arms are sore.

"Your railroad management is abominable, and I am surprised at a business nation permitting it. Look at the quantities of Americans who go over to Europe to spend their millions in European travel. Not only do you discourage Europeans from visiting your country, but you drive out your own wealthy classes. You lose lots of money that way. This redicy of every one for himself and the deal take the hindmest in railroad travelling losses you a good many million dollars."

At this moment Sir George's valet announced the loss of three trunks, including his own.

"Well. I'm glad you've lost your box. George: his own.

Well, I'm glad you've lost your box, George;
it will interest you more in the pursuit of ours.
What's that? Twenty-five per cent extra to
get our linen washed by to-morrow morning!
Fay it, George; don't argue; pay out all we
have; we must get home."

When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly but one should remember to use even the most perfec remedies only when needed. The best and most at ple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs, manufa-tured by the California Fig Syrup Co.—Adv.

The leading English papers refer to the New Yor Contral's unsurpassed train service as the marvel of this progressive aga --dde.

THE NEW MEY AT HOMESTEAD.

From the Pinthwesh Disputch,

The Rev. Louis Albert Banks of Boston, an eminent divine who is famous the country over as an unfailering friend of labor, and who within recent years has attracted widespread attention by his exposure and assault upon the sweating system in the New England industries, was in Pitt-surgh yesterday on his way back from Homestead. Mr. Banks went to Homestead on Thursday alternoon.

Teame from Boston to Homestead just to satisfy my curiosity. Mr. Banks said yesterday before leaving for his home. When Hugh O'Donneil and Burgess McLuckie were in Boston some time ago I went to hear them tell of the Homestead strike. Their stories were interesting, and from what they said on the subject I was positively convinced that the men who had gone into the mill to work since the strike are being badly treated, and, is fact, are being subjected to all sorts of outrages. I believed that men were being chopped to pieces by the great saws in the mill, and I had no doubt that the new men were unable to operate the great concern. However, Leame to see for myself, and now I am heartily glad I came.

"Well, tell me what you found there," the

"Well, tell me what you found there," the

to see for myself, and now I am heartily glad I came.

"Well, tell me what you found there," the reporter suggested.

"Well, I am going to write about what I found at Homestead. I can say, however, that I did not verify the stories told in Boston by O'Donnell and McLuckie. I found the great mills running. Tast much must be admitted. I am not a steel expert, but in my judgment the work being turned out is inst class.

"It was just noon when I got there, and at my own request I was shown through the dining rioms and I examined the food as it was being placed upon the tables. It was substantial enough for the workmen, and it appeared to me to be tasty. I examined the kitchens of a first-class hotel.

"I made a careful examination of the sleeping spartments. I had the bunks opened for my inspection, and I can say cheerfully that the bunks were clean and comfortable.

"Another matter, and one in which I was thoroughly interested, was investigated by me." Mr. Banks said. "We were told in the East that the company was running a speakeasy in the mill for the benefit of the workingmen. We know but little of speak-casies in the East, and I was anxious to see one. I asked to be shown to the place, but I was told by the authorities that they did not have a speak-casy on the premises. I was slow to believe what they told me in the face of the other stories told us, and I decided to investigate the matter on my own account. I took Mr. Catch into my confidence, and I had him go to Superintendent Potter and If, possible, secure for me a small drink of liquor. Mr. Potter was anxious to send up town and got the liquor for me, but he assured my messenger that there was none in the works. That convinced me that the speak-casy story was not well founded.

"However," the liow Mr. Banks concluded, "the mills at liomestead are working and am glail went there and saw the conditions for myself."

INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS. Some Surprising Replies to Their Exami-

Some Surprising Replies to Their Examination Papers.

From the Basio Commencealth.

Some time ago a little book with the title "English as She Is Taught" was issued by one of the largest publishing houses. Its unconscious wit surpassed the effort of those who would be witty. Some indeed, thought it the work of a great genius in humor. But the book was what it claimed to be—answers given by the children of our common schools to questions put to them at examinations.

While the writer was one of the examiners for teachers for — county, in the State of —, le, on examining the papers sent in by would-be teachers, found answers which equal those of "English as She Is Taught." Thus:

Q.—What invention added in making possible the discovery of America?

A.—The invention of the steamboat.

Q.—Name five of the most prominent cities of the Northwest, and state the cause of the importance of each?

A.—La Crosse, Fondulae, Milwaukee, Racine, Chicinnati. All but Cincinnati are noted for their water works.

Q.—What were some of the principal causes of the America Revolution?

A.—The opposing principals of popilar and aristratic government were at the bottom of all.

Q.—Name five countries represented in the

all.

Q.—Name five countries represented in the
All-American Congress.

A.—Japan, France, England, Venezulia, Gau-

A.—Japan, France, Lagrand, Triber, and landla.

Q.—Why have the inhabitants of the polar region six months of day and six months of night?

A.—The earth revolves so slowly at the polls, the earth being smaller at that point.

Another gave this answer:

A.—The earth revolving on its axis only reaches them once a year.

A.—The earth revolving on its axis only reaches them once a year.

And another gave this answer:

A.—Because it is so far from the centre of the earth that the sun is on the other side of the world six months.

Q.—What is a diphthong?

A.—A sound produced by the vocal organs is a diphthong.

Messages from Vessels at Sea

the Philadelphia Public Ledger and Daily Tea

From the Philadelphia Public Ledge and Daily Transcript.

"Mr. George W. Childs has earned many 'thank-yous' in his time, but never a more sincere one than we gave him to-day," said an officer of the navy yesterialy who was ordered to report on board the Constellation when in the Chesapeake.

And why? Because the message brought by the pigeons yesterday told that the vessel was occalmed off Cape Heniopen; and instead of passing Cape Henry, as was expected it would to-day, it would do well if it was there by to-morrow or even Sunday; and this knowledge allowed those on shore belonging to the vessel to spend the mean time among friends vessel to spend the mean time among friends or at home instead of waiting in uncertainty and suspense among strangers in some town on the bay. And the knowledge was gained by the offer of the prices which brought the birds into service.

It was so entirely new for all concerned to be ble to count upon the movements of a vessel

It was so entirely new for all concerned to be able to count upon the movements of a vessel at sea with any degree of certainty that it almost amounted to a revelation. But the advantage there was in it was accreciated to the fullest extent. The Constellation has been out for four days, and the Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Amanolis has had the report in Capt. Chester's own hand of the whereatouts of the vessel each morning, the progress made during the preceding twenty-lour hours, and the outlook for the following day. The result of the experiment has been so entirely satisfactory that it is exceedingly doubtful if he allows the vessel to again go out of sight without its complement of winged messengers to bring the daily reports to shore.

Glaclers in Idaho,

From the San Francisco Chronide.

Boise, Aug. 15.—An immense glacial field has been discovered in the unexplored region of Central Idaho by F. B. Schermerhorn, geologist and mineralogist. Under the date of Aug. She writes as follows:

"As I came over the divide into Big Creek I saw away to the west, among the high mountains, what appeared to be a glacier. Inquiry at Big Creek developed the fact that though two of the men in camp had lived there several years they had never been able to get up to that show. They also told me many had tried it and failed. All had tried to take horses with them. I determined to go on foot.

"As I advanced the signs of the white man decreased until they disappeared altogether. The country through which I made my way was the wildest and roughest of any through which I ever traveiled in point of grandeur and picturesque beauty. The view from the peaks rivals anything in mountain scenery in the United States.

"Beneath the glacial field I found a series of glacial lakes. The glacial fields are quite extensive. They probably cover nearly as great an area, though not so thick, as the great glacial fields of the Alps. I examined sixteen ierminal moraines. Of this number eleven were receding, four stationary, and only one advancing. None that I saw extended more than 2,000 feet below the snow line.

The writer says that the glaciers are located about thirty-five miles southwest of Shoup, amid a number of very high peaks that are not down on the maps.

His Name a Household Word. From the St. Paul Pioneer Pro-

"Years and years ago." said the loquacious travelling man as he rested his feet on one of the best chairs in the lobby, "there came to this country a man who had not a dollar in his pocket. To-day his name is heard in every hamlet in the country and it is familiar to every school boy and girl in the United States. The queer thing about it is that he never did anything of a sensational character."

It must have been Carnegie," said the shoe drummer. drummer.
"No: it was Jay Gould," said the clothing No: It was as a salesman.

"You're both wrong. It was Christopher Columbus," said another.

"You are all wrong," said the first speaker.

"Well, then, who was it?" asked the clothing

"John Smith." SOLID TRUTH. CATHARTIC,

NO BETTER LIVER MEDICINE, THAN THE WORLD-BENOWNED SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. DR. KCHENCK'S Book on Consumption BR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE TARIFF AND WAGES

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER PECK OF THE LABOR BUREAU.

He Given Statistics Showing That Buring the First Year of the McKinley Bill the

Net Increase of Wages in 77 Industries

In This S ate Was \$6,377,925. and the ALBANY, Aug. 28.—Charles F. Peck, Commissioner of Labor of New York State, gave out his annual report to-night. A large portion is devoted to figures of interest in relation to the tariff. In order to prove whether "pro-tection "as advocated by one political party or "tariff for revenue only "-would prove of ad-vantage, statistics have been gathered to show in every industry in the "tate the Increase or decrease of production and com-

report says:

includes the year immediately prior to the en-actment of what is termed the McKinley bill. and the year immediately following its bethe report has been made was for the year commencing Sept. 1, 1880, up to and including Aug. 31, 1850, and the year commencing Sept. 1, 1850, up to and including Aug. 31, 1891. The methods employed to secure the necessary data were almost entirely those of the blank system. It was not the original purpose, nor is it now pretended, that the data and statisties present any but purely wholesale manu-facturing establishments. To have undertaken to cover the retail and custom manufacturing establishments of the State would have been a physical and financial impossibilmailed to as many separate establishments throughout the State, and of this number

imiled to as many separate establishments throughout the State, and of this number 6,000, or 75 per cent, were returned fully and correctly answered.

"From the taides it annears that there was not increase in wages of St. 47,325,09 in the year 1891, as compared with the amount paid in 1890, and a net increase in production of St. 31,315,130.8 in the year 1890 over that of 1890. A simple analysis of this table further demensirates the interesting fagt that of the sixty-seven industries covered 7, per cent. of them show an increase either of the wages of product, or both, and that there were no less than 89,717 instances of individual increase of wages during the same year. While the industries are but 07 in number, the total trades represented amount to 1,121, and give employment to 285,000 working men and women. Of the 07 industries included 75 per cent. of them show an increased average yearly carning in the year 1891, while the total average increase of yearly carnings of the 285,000 employees was \$23,11. The average increase of yearly carnings of the employees in the 51 trades showing an increase was \$43,000 employees was \$23,11. The average increase of yearly carnings of the employees in the 51 trades showing an increase was \$43,000 in 1891, as compared with 1896.

"In addition to the investigation of this special subject, the bureau has continued its annual investigation of all lubor disturbances occurring in the State during the past year. The total number of strikers 2,370, or 53 per cent, of them, were in the sudding trades, a fact that seems to follow in natural sequence the results obtained in the special investigation of the results obtained in the special investigation of the employees."

The report closes as follows: "The been my sequence was a special investigation of the production of the been my sequence the results obtained in the special investigation of the production of the sequence of the results obtained in the special investigation of the sequence of the production of the sequence of the

tion of the 'effect of the tariff on labor and wages.'

The report closes as follows: "It has been my experience, as, I doubt not, it has been my experience, as, I doubt not, it has been that of every st, it fician more or less, that one often finds himself tempted—unconsciously, perhaps—to pursue an investigation with a view to establish a preconceived theory. How often failure and positive disconditure follow I can salely leave to those who have engaged in the fascinating study of statistics. To the true statistic inn, however, uninfluenced by social or political considerations, the profession is an enviable one, and carries, with it duties and responsibilities of the highest order. To him theories are as nothing. Without facts to support them they become misleading and therefore worthloss. Facts and truth are what he seeks, and having possessed himself of them, he blaces them, hard and cold as they oftentines are, before the public, satisfied that he has done but his duty, and thereby attained his highest ambition."

The Waiters' and Bartenders' unions yes-

terday reported that they had endorsed the Central Labor Union's resolutions advising members of labor organizations not to join the militia. The plane makers made a similar report, and the silk ribbon weavers complained that some of their members who were in the militia had to go to Buffalo "to shoot in the militia had to go to Buffalo "to shook down poor strikers." They will hold a meeting to-morrow night at the West Side Labor Lyceum to consider the matter.

The electric wiremen reported yesterday that they would parade on Labor Day 1900 strong, and the foundrymen reported that they would send 500 men to join in the parade. The Central Labor Federation will have no parade, but will hold a picnic instead at Brommer's Union Park, 123d street and Willia avenue, at which 40 singling societies will be present. All the socialistic organizations will also be represented at the picnic.

A letter was read at the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday from Edward King

ral Labor Union yesterday from Edward Kin tral Labor Union yesterday from Edward King
of the Type. Founders, inviling the delegates
in the name of the Central Lator Union to attend a service of the Church Association for
the Advancement of the Interests of Labor in
Trinity Church next Sunday evening. The lit.
Rev. Hagh Miller Thompson, D. D., Lal. D.,
Bishop of Mississippi, will preach the sermon,
and the writer of the letter says that he is a
"very radical speaker." The invitation was
accepted.

Women Armed with Axes.

Tipton, Ind., Aug. 28.—Since the arrest of Mrs. Ben Vice and Mrs. Frank Fouch at Windfall on Friday for demolishing the front of two saloons, another woman has been added to the list. On Saturday morning Mrs. Richard Huston was put under bonds for the same offence. Raids were made on the salcons by these women, and each time they left abundant evidence of their visit. The women were armed with axes and they attacked the glass fronts, completely destroying the large windows. The bartenders were driven from the places and several kegs of whiskey were spilled about the floor. In one of the salcons a costly sideleard was ruined. The bonds of the women were placed at \$300 in each case, but they had no trouble in finding plenty of security. The salcon men ay they intend to fight the case to the bitter end, but the friends of the women do not seem alarmed. ard Huston was put under bonds for the same

Somebody Threw a Stone at the Train as 14

At 3:55 o'clock Saturday afternoon some one throw a stone at a south-bound train on the Harlem branch of the New York Central and Hudson liver lailroad as it was nearing the Fordham station. The stone crashed through a window at which an aged lady was seated. The broken glass cut her face in several places. The person who threw the stone has not been arrested.

Burning of a Big Lumber Mill.

PETOSKEY, Mich., Aug. 28.-Fire started yeserday morning in the lath room of the Northern Michigan Lumber Company's factory at Fanderage, seven miles north of Petoskey. The flames spread with great rapidity. R. G. Peters is the principal stockholder in the com-pany which employs over 100 men. The loss will be over \$100,000.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIPE

Who would pay 50 per cent, more for a thing man the same or an equally good article cou'd be procured for t

Yet this is continually being done by perone wanting furniture, from lack of knowledge as to who manufacture and who do

TEN TO FIFTY PER CENT. IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE MAK. ER'S PRICE AND THE RETAILER'S PRICE.

As manufacturers, we offer our goods at this saving. Plain furniture, medium-cost furniture and the most elegant that can be made.

BE SURE TO INVESTIGATE BIFORE ORDERING. "BUT OF THE MAKER."

CEO. C. FLINT CO.

PURNITURE MAKERS. STORES, 104, 166, 106 WEST 14th ST. MANUFACTIONS IN ANY PROPERTY OF STREET